

# GREVY'S ZEBRA

animal than the Horse. Mr. Tegetmeier calls attention to a donkey living in 1893 which had been ridden fifty-five years; previously. The Horse, on the other hand, lives not much more than twenty-five years.

A second species of African Wild Ass, *IE, somalicus*, is distinguished by its greyer colour, by the absence of the shoulder stripe by the very faint development of the dorsal stripe, and by the presence of numerous cross stripes upon the legs. It has, too, smaller ears, and a longer and more flowing mane. Mr. Lori Phillips, an experienced naturalist and traveller, saw a herd of these Wild Asses in Somaliland, which he regarded as being quite a new species. A living example in the Zoological Society's Gardens led Mr. Sclater to an identical conclusion, which was supported, as he pointed out, by the fact that this Ass has a different range to the African or Nubian Wild Ass.

Of the Zebras three species are usually allowed; these are *JB. zebra*, the "Mountain" or "Common" Zebra, *E. fawehelli*, *JE. grevyi*, as well as *E. quagga*. Professor Ewart thinks that the Common Zebra, Burchell's, and the Quagga are not very distinctly marked off from each other. No one, however, has any doubt of the distinctness of *JB. grevyi*. This latter differs from the rest in its larger size, in the large head and ears, and in the marked hairiness of the ears. It would seem to be a primitive type of Zebra, if the fact that the occasional reversion of hybrids to a parent form be allowed; for Professor Ewart found a cross-bred Zebra to present several characteristics in the face-marking of this, the finest of the Zebra tribe. Only four specimens of *JK grevyi* have been exhibited alive in Europe—two in Paris, and two in the Zoological Society's Gardens in London. The latter were presented to Queen Victoria by King Menelek of Abyssinia. The species was named by Professor A. Milne-Edwards in honour of a late President of the French Republic, from an example also sent by King Menelek.

The Common Zebra has closer and darker stripes than Burchell's, but not quite so close as in *M.*

*grevyi*. It has also a very characteristic arrangement of stripes on the withers in the form of a *gxidbxm*. This latter is wanting in both the other species. In *M. ffr&m/i*, in fact, this part of the back is white. & *zebra* also a *qbwlap* in front. *JB. lurchelli* has fewer and broader stripes.

<sup>1</sup> *Voc. Zwl. Soe.* 1884, p. 540.